

Florida State News.

Evans Faces Serious Charge.

J. W. Evans, a prominent young man recently from Georgia, was arrested in Tampa a few days ago on a warrant sworn out by his deceased wife's father, T. C. Smith, former mayor of Coolidge, Ga., charging him with manslaughter, in causing the death of his wife by a criminal operation. Evans was released on five hundred dollars bail.

Mrs. Evans died in May, 1904, and Evans instituted prosecution against the attending physician, Dr. Hiram S. Hampton, charging him with manslaughter by the careless and ignorant performance of a surgical operation. Dr. Hampton was convicted in the criminal court and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, later securing a new trial from the state supreme court. Dr. Hampton now claims to have discovered evidence that Evans performed a criminal operation on his wife prior to calling him as a physician, and that his conviction was the result of a plot to shield the real culprit, and Mrs. Evans' father, upon considering this evidence, instituted the prosecution of his son-in-law. Evans and Smith are members of prominent families in their section in Georgia.

Pensacola Votes Bonds.

By a vote of over four to one, it was decided in the special election at Pensacola to bond the city in the sum of \$750,000 for public improvements. There was but little opposition to the bonding of the city for this sum, especially for a waterworks plant and a new city hall, both of which are badly needed.

The recent session of the Florida legislature gave the city the power to issue bonds. The separate amounts and the purposes to which they are to be applied are as follows:

For the purpose of constructing or purchasing waterworks, \$250,000.

For constructing or providing a system of sewerage and drainage, \$250,000.

For paving and improving streets and park, \$150,000.

For providing a city hall and purchasing a site \$75,000.

For erecting a city jail and providing a site, \$25,000.

Only qualified voters who were property holders of the city were allowed to participate in the election, and the vote cast was consequently small.

Trouble Recurs Over Hyacinths.

The hyacinths are again becoming a serious problem in Palatka waters and its solution is agitating the minds of the people as never before.

Great fields of them crowd into the bay opposite the city, and effectively impede navigation by the smaller craft. Only tugboats and large steamers can force their way through the green masses of vegetation.

For some time past the river opposite the city has been so congested by the growth that it was with difficulty that steamers even as powerful as the Clyde boats could get to the wharves.

The recent showers seem to have greatly revived the plants, and the propagation is perceptible daily.

The sprayboat LeReve last year kept them down and was doing excellent work, and in all probability would have so crippled the hyacinths, if continued this year, that they would now be little or no obstruction to navigation.

If something is not done soon Palatka's interests commercially will be seriously affected.

George W. Leonard, one of the most prominent residents of Hastings, died at the Railway hospital, in St. Augustine, from the effects of an injury received in a most peculiar accident. Mr. Leonard was walking in a pasture near his home, just after dark, when he stumbled over a cow. The animal, in fright, hurried to get on its feet, and in so doing threw Mr. Leonard in the air, and he fell heavily to the ground, striking on his neck and shoulder. The unfortunate man was found later in an unconscious condition, and carried to his home. He was taken to the Railway hospital, when it was found that the fall had severely wrenched and injured the spinal column, and that the collarbone was shattered.

The city council of Pensacola has passed a Jim Crow ordinance. The law passed by the legislature, intended to cover the same ground, was declared unconstitutional when a test was made in the courts. The ordinance adopted by council avoids the issue on which the state act was declared unconstitutional.

Charged With Blackmail.

Warrants were issued at Tampa a few days ago for J. B. Jackson, a deputy sheriff; J. W. Tanner and C. M. Boatwright, well known young men, charging them with levying blackmail. The men, it is alleged, went to Michael Pachias, a Greek saloonkeeper, and informed him they had a warrant for his arrest on a charge of selling on Sunday, but would not serve the warrant if he would pay them one hundred dollars. Pachias told the men to come back the next day at three o'clock, and reported the case to his attorney, John P. Wall, who informed the officers. Five fifty dollar bills, each marked for identification, were prepared and Chief of Police Jones was secreted in the wine room of the saloon and watched the proceedings when the men called, and the money was handed out to them. The men started out, when Jones arrested them. On the way to the police station, one of the trio, who had the money in his possession, threw it into an alley, where it was later recovered. Bail was fixed at one thousand dollars for each.

Key West was thrown into great excitement one day the past week by the report that Captain James A. Lowe had killed his wife and then shot himself. Scores of people flocked to his residence on Grinnell street to confirm the rumor. Captain Lowe made several previous attempts to kill his wife. The authorities have been very lenient with him, sometimes not even arresting him. He and his wife went to Miami shortly after one of his attempts on her life, where he commenced his old tricks when intoxicated, and was sentenced on the streets, but was allowed to leave the city with the understanding of never returning again.

Because the management refused to permit the reader to read from an alleged anarchistic paper, Tierra, published at Havana, to cigar makers in the factory of M. Stachelberg & Co., at Tampa, all the employees of the factory, except the office force, went on a strike. The articles objected to in the Havana paper contained violent personal abuse of Tampa manufacturers, and incited workmen to quit work. When E. J. Stachelberg of the firm ordered the reading of the paper stopped, the cigar makers indulged in a demonstration, and demanded that the reader be allowed to read anything in print. When this was refused a strike followed.

The city council of Tampa will, it is said, enter suit against Robert Mugge, the saloon magnate of Tampa, for \$2,500 as a result of Mugge's persistent efforts to enjoin the city. This suit comes from the injunction instituted by Mugge restraining the city council from disposing of the Tampa Bay hotel property to the Kaufman syndicate some months ago. The \$2,500 named in the suit is for attorneys' fees incurred by the city in fighting the injunction. Mugge's bond when securing the writ of injunction compelled him to protect the city from financial loss to the amount of \$5,000, in case he did not gain his suit.

C. C. Dickens, a commercial traveler, was taken into custody at Pensacola a few days ago, and is detained at the post house for violation of the quarantine regulations. He escaped the inspectors of Flomaton. This is the second arrest for violation of the quarantine regulations. There is little, if any, fear of the fever in Pensacola, as the quarantine at Flomaton is very effective and the patrol boats of the marine hospital service keep a close watch on the water.

A letter to Postmaster Raulerson at Lake City from Hon. A. B. Britton of Chattanooga, Tenn., conveys the information that he will have charge of the putting in of the rural mail free delivery in Florida; that he will arrive about September 1, and that his headquarters while in the state will be at Lake City, from which point the business of his office will be transacted. Columbia county already has about fifteen of these delivery routes and Hon. Frank Clark says he is going to have them all over his district.

At Pensacola, Monday afternoon, Mayor Bliss was attacked and knocked down by ex-City Clerk Jones. The trouble arose over the fact that the mayor had not signed the new ordinance, just passed, separating the whites and blacks on the street cars.

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HOLMES NAILED FOR CONSPIRACY

Two Indictments Found by Washington Grand Jury.

MUST APPEAR IN COURT

Peckham and Haas in the Same Boat. Findings Based on Section 5440 of Revised Statutes.

Edwin Holmes, Jr., of Washington, D. C., until recently the associate statistician of the department of agriculture, but who was dismissed as an outcome of the investigation into the leakage into the cotton crop reports, has been indicted by the grand jury of the District of Columbia on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government.

This announcement was made Friday night by United States District Attorney Morgan H. Beach, just after he had returned from New York city, where he has been instrumental in causing the arrest of Frederick A. Peckham the New York broker, at Saratoga, and Moses Haas, of New York.

There are two indictments covering the charges against the three men.

Mr. Beach said that Holmes, who has been away from Washington for some time and whose whereabouts have not been generally known, will return to Washington to answer to the indictment.

Section 5440 of the revised statutes, under which Holmes is indicted, and which it understood forms the gravamen of the charge against the three men, provides that if two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States in any manner, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the party shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000 and to imprisonment of not more than two years.

The report of the secret agents into the charges alleging that advance information regarding the cotton crop reports had been given to cotton brokers in New York asserted that Holmes had communicated advance information to L. C. Van Riper, a New York broker, and Moses Haas of New York, who Mr. Van Riper said acted as a go-between in conveying information from Holmes to other New York brokers.

Moses Haas Surrenders.

A New York dispatch says: Moses Haas, indicted in connection with the cotton leak scandals, surrendered himself to a United States marshal Friday when officially informed of the warrant issued against him a few days ago. This warrant was issued simultaneously with one for Frederick Peckham, who was arrested at Saratoga, and is now under a \$10,000 bond. Bail was fixed for Haas in the same amount, which was furnished.

NEGRO CHURCH BLINDING WRECKED

As Result of a Lively Race War in Little Town in Indiana.

As the result of a race war at Carlisle, Ind., the negro Baptist church was destroyed by dynamite which was placed under the altar. Bloodhounds have been put on the trail of the dynamiters.

Threats are being made that if any arrests are made every negro in town will be driven out.

DIRECTORS ANXIOUS FOR PROBING.

Equitable Officials Join State in Asking for a Full Investigation.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has joined with the state of New York in asking for a full investigation in court of its directors and officers and their alleged wrong doing in managing the moneys of the society. The document is the answer of the forty-nine Equitable directors to charges made against them in connection with a suit brought against the Equitable Life Assurance Society by the state.

AND WOODWARD LAUGHS.

Sensational Escapade of Atlanta Mayor in Toledo Rules Councilmen and Impeachment is Suggested.

Reports in the New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and other newspapers concerning the actions and utterances of Mayor James G. Woodward of Atlanta during the convention of the League of American Municipalities at Toledo, Ohio, have had a very disquieting effect in Atlanta, and particularly upon members of the general council.

The reports of nearly all these papers state that Mayor Woodward was sufficiently in a state of intoxication to cause comment, and that when in that condition he stated, among other things, that there was not an honest man in the city of Chicago.

Members of the Atlanta general council are very much perturbed, and they declare it is certain that some action will be taken.

They assert that an effort will be made to adopt a resolution apologizing to all the cities of the League of American Municipalities, and particularly to Chicago and Mayor Dunne, for the words and acts of Mayor Woodward. This same resolution, it is said, will go further and declare that Mayor Woodward at the Toledo convention in no wise represented the character, the feeling or the sentiment of the people of Atlanta.

Some members favor adopting a resolution calling upon Mayor Woodward to resign, while others are in favor of at once commencing impeachment proceedings.

Councilmen declare that there are three features to the acts and utterances of Mayor Woodward. The first is the humiliation and disgrace which they believe has come to Atlanta. The second is the destruction of the belief all over the country that Atlanta has clean politics, a thing about which the city has boasted. The third is the failure of the Atlanta delegates to secure the 1906 convention for Atlanta, a thing that was believed to be easily possible.

Members of council are apparently very indignant, and declare that they cannot afford to overlook the Toledo incident.

A dispatch from Toledo says: Mayor James G. Woodward, when seen this evening in regard to the statement to the effect that impeachment proceedings might be brought, said:

"Oh pahaw! There's nothing to it. Don't you worry about my being impeached. The situation is this: All the corporations are against me because I control them, and some of the papers are fighting me because the corporations control them."

"Impeach me! Do you suppose the people would see a man impeached who had a chance to make half a million dollars, grafting and turned it down? They tried to impeach me once before, but they did not do it."

"Haven't I got a right to speak my mind as well as anybody else? I delivered the same speech as I started to deliver the other day down in Georgia. I never said that I was entirely opposed to municipal ownership. I believe that every city should own its own water, light and sanitary plants."

It was then suggested to the mayor that perhaps it was not so much the speech that had gotten him into bad repute as his physical condition. He laughed and said:

"Well, was I drunk? Who said I was drunk? I didn't know it if I was."

His parting volley delivered to Clerk Johnson of the St. Clair hotel was: "I'm going home, and when I get there just watch me. Why, I'll make them like me. They'll never impeach me. In two weeks you will receive a letter from me as mayor of Atlanta. Now, mind what I say." Then handing Johnson a \$5 bill he departed.

HOLMES ABSENT FROM COURT.

Alleged Cotton Leak Gaffer Failed to Appear and Give Bond as Promised.

Former Assistant Statistician Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., of the department of agriculture, failed to appear before the criminal court in Washington Saturday and give bond, as he had promised he would do.

F. E. NIMS,

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NEW ORLEANS GUARDED.

Action is Taken to Stop Promiscuous Travel to City From Outside Infected Points.

Action was taken at a meeting of the state board of health in New Orleans Friday to enable the federal authorities to put a stop to indiscriminate travel between infected points and the city, the idea being to prevent Italians and others from returning to New Orleans from settlements where the fever now exists and causing fresh infection.

This action was desired by the marine hospital service in the belief that they are now controlling the fever and that there is a possibility of reducing it to insignificance, if not of eradicating it entirely by October 1.

The resolution is general in character and authorizes any local health officer of infected localities to prohibit the introduction into their communities, of persons acclimated, unacclimated, or said to be immune, when in their judgment such introduction would add to or increase the prevalence of the disease. Persons known to reside regularly in an infected locality in Louisiana are to be admitted into their homes when they furnish satisfactory proof of residence. It was explained that the resolution would interfere in no way with travel between New Orleans and points in St. Tammany and Tangipahoa parishes, where many families of New Orleans now find an asylum.

Nor will anyone be prevented from coming from the Mississippi gulf coast provided they have not been in the infected zone in Mississippi City. As a result of the resolution the health authorities will be enabled, with the co-operation of the railroad companies, to prevent ingress of Italians and members of other nationalities, negroes, tramps and other irresponsible persons from all those points where nests of fever have been developed.

The yellow fever situation has been regarded as having undergone no change. Dr. White's announcement that if the people will faithfully screen and disinfect and obey the regulations which have been made, and if all elements continue as at present to report cases promptly, it is possible that there will be an entire cessation of the infection within the next thirty days, has spread a more hopeful feeling throughout the community.

There was some rise in the number of new cases Friday over Thursday, but the health authorities said no unfavorable conclusions were to be drawn from that fact, and that there was likely to be variation of this character from day to day. The fact that the deaths per day do not exceed those in the comparatively slight visitation of the fever in 1897 and are insignificant in number in comparison with those of 1878 is still the point basis for the widespread optimism that prevails.

A visit to the emergency hospital also confirmed what has heretofore been said that a certain proportion of the cases there as elsewhere in the city develop into malaria or dengue in the course of treatment.

The fever report for Friday up to 6 p. m. was as follows: New cases, 65; total to date, 1,665; deaths Friday, 6; total deaths, 232; remaining under treatment, 280.

The petrification gaffe was named for the river Achetes, in Sicily, where it was first found.